

Eid ceremonies cancelled

AMMAN (JNA). — In a statement issued Thursday evening by the Royal Hashemite Court, in accordance with the orders of His Majesty King Hussein, official ceremonies of Eid Al Fitr will be cancelled due to "the current situation the Arab nation is passing through." Ceremonies will be limited to religious rituals.

In another statement issued Thursday night, Chief Justice Sheikh Abdullah Ghosheh pronounced Friday as the first day of Eid Al Fitr, and the end of the fasting month of Ramadan.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Best wishes to all

The Jordan Times extends to its readers and the people of Jordan best wishes on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr, and joins the people of the Arab World in looking forward to a year blessed with peace, happiness and justice.

The Jordan Times will take a three-day break to allow staff members to celebrate the holiday with their families. The paper will reappear as usual on Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Arba' settlers continue provocations in Hebron

AVIV, Sept. 23 (R). — A group of ultra-nationalist Jews clashed with Israeli security forces in the occupied West Bank when they tried to enter an illegal prayer meeting.

Yehoshua Levinger, the spiritual leader of the Jewish settlement at the site of Hebron, was held after efforts to remove him from the site of a one-Jewish hospital in the town, the sources said. He was released after three days of questioning. A rabbi and his group tried to enter a prayer meeting at the site of a military government building that it was out of the area, the sources added. A number of Kiryat Arba' settlers were detained on Tuesday after they fired shots at Israeli soldiers who were trying to prevent them from holding a meeting at the site.

Levinger, a constant threat for what he believes as Jewish people's right to settle in all biblical Israel, was arrested and released early last year after a clash with soldiers.

100 million will watch Carter face-off

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (Agence-France Presse). — President Ford and challenger Jimmy Carter will meet for the first time in a debate that will be watched by up to 100 million Americans.

A 90-minute debate could be the outcome of November's presidential election.

By Mr. Carter's campaign manager, he is leading Mr. Ford by 13 of the country's 50 states but other polls show that he is five in underdog.

Mr. Ford will need to show more energy and agility if he is to win voters who consider him a leader following Nixon's downfall.

Mr. Carter must satisfy supporters that he has well thought-out ideas and good judgment. He needs to shift attention from his interview with Playboy magazine in which he revealed his views on morality.

His clash in a Philadelphia town hall is the first of three and is on domestic affairs and foreign policy. Overseas grain sales and government corruption are also to be included.

Elizabeth Gannett of the Wall Street Journal and Frank Reynolds of the Broadcasting Board of Governors will ask the questions. The National Association of Broadcasters will be the sponsor.

Mr. Carter will have three days of debate and a further two days of follow-up questions. The final debate will then have two days of general comments.

Mr. Carter has worked hard in the past few days for the debates he has been asked to give. He has asked questions and sessions with aides.

Mr. Carter has campaigned actively in the last week, giving him a chance to refine his ideas and answer questions.

According to the latest poll commissioned by the Democratic Party, Mr. Carter holds 440 electoral votes in the race for the White House, while Mr. Ford has 170 more than he needs.

Mr. Ford showed that Mr. Ford was only in his home state of Ohio and eleven other states. He gave him about 100 electoral votes for the Nov. 2 election.

Sarkis sworn in as Lebanon's president

CHTOURA, Lebanon, Sept. 23 (R). — Mr. Elias Sarkis was sworn in today under the protection of Syrian troops as Lebanon's new president and declared that it was up to the Lebanese authorities to decide on whether the Syrians stay here. The former governor of the Lebanese Central Bank, who takes over a country ravaged and depleted by merciless civil war, pledged himself to work for its reconstruction. Mr. Sarkis, a 52-year-old technocrat, succeeded Mr. Suleiman Franjeh, a die-hard rightwinger detested by the Lebanese left. Mr. Franjeh's stubborn refusal to step down before the end of his six-year term helped escalate the 17-month-old civil war here in which 40,000 people have died.

The new head of a state which hardly exists but in name took the oath of office at a luxury hotel in this summer resort in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley under the protection of Syrian and rightist Lebanese troops.

The ceremony was boycotted by 30 of parliament's 97 members — leftists and moderates who object to the Syrian presence.

Radio stations supporting both sides in the savage war reported that rightists and forces of Lebanon's leftist-Palestinian alliance had earlier engaged in heavy fighting on four fronts of the divided country. Fighting subsided later in the day.

A total of 67 deputies were present as Mr. Sarkis pronounced the oath of office:

"I swear by almighty God to abide by the Lebanese nation's constitution and laws to preserve the independence of the Lebanese homeland and its territorial integrity."

Minutes after radio stations reported that Lebanon had its sixth president since independence in 1943, leftist gunmen near Beirut's commercial district — one of the capital's main combat zones — fired heavy machineguns and assault rifles into the air in an expression of joy.

All sides in the conflict have pledged their support for Mr. Sarkis.

Mr. Sarkis said that "the continued presence of Syrian troops on Lebanese soil is a matter which depends on the higher constitutional authorities in Lebanon."

He added that these authorities "will look into this matter in the light of Lebanon's needs and the demands of public interest."

Mr. Sarkis, a bachelor technocrat who provides a complete contrast to Mr. Franjeh's village politician approach to the presidency, held out the prospect of reform of the Lebanese system which has remained basically unchanged since independence in 1943.



President Elias Sarkis.

He told the deputies that the country's methods of rule should go on developing and be added: "The world is developing in a natural manner. This makes it imperative for Lebanon to keep pace with the march of civilisation."

Mr. Sarkis said Syria and Lebanon had a special relationship based on fraternity, neighbourhood and the support Syria rendered to its smaller neighbour. "The presence of Syrian forces on Lebanese territory is within this framework. I am able to announce that the future of this presence and everything connected with it is subject to Lebanese constitutional authority," he said in a speech broadcast over radio.

This authority could take any attitude towards the Syrian presence it felt compatible with Lebanese interests, the president added.

Mr. Sarkis pledged support for the fight against Israel by Palestinian commandos.

"The Palestinian question... is Lebanon's cause as much as it is the cause of any Arab country, and as it should be the cause of any country which knows the meaning of justice and right."

Mr. Sarkis stated that Lebanon's relations with the Palestinians involved in the fighting must be based on "frankness and confidence so that the sovereignty of the state and the respect for conventions and agreements can be observed."

"I am determined to play a positive role to reach a political solution... which preserves Lebanon's interests without offending the Palestinian cause," Mr. Sarkis declared.

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said later that his movement would order a unilateral ceasefire and avoid retaliating against "provocations" to help bring an end to the current crisis in Lebanon.

The announcement came in a message of congratulations addressed to Mr. Sarkis.

In his message, released by the Palestinian news agency Wafa, Mr. Arafat reaffirmed that the Palestinians would abide by agreements concluded with the Lebanese authorities and respect the country's sovereignty, independence and unity.

Mr. Sarkis is a technocrat rare among Lebanese political figures

See profile on President Sarkis — p. 3

Call for 1-day strike

French unions oppose Barre's anti-inflationary package

PARIS, Sept. 23 (R). — France's powerful leftwing unions today demonstrated tough opposition to the government's new anti-inflation plan by calling a one-day general strike for Oct. 7.

Union leaders agreed on the national stoppage as a mark of protest both against the economic package and continuing high levels of unemployment in France.

The country's two largest union movements, the Communist-led CGT and the leftwing CFDT, announced the strike as the government followed up its extensive anti-inflation plan with moves on two fronts to strengthen the French franc.

The franc closed weak at around 4.9150/9200 to the dollar after a day of hectic trading which tailed off towards the end, dealers said. The franc/dollar rate was extremely volatile but there were no signs of central bank intervention, they added.

Money men in general welcomed the anti-inflation measures, but the leftwing unions, anxious to avoid boosting government fortunes with general elections only 18 months away, rejected them from the start.

Even business leaders, normally sympathetic to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's moderate conservative government, grumbled about restraints on their freedom of action.

The hub of the plan is a total freeze on prices until the end of the year and stiff recommendations for a 6.5 per cent ceiling on wage and price increases next year, coupled with income tax increases for higher wage earners and heavy rises in car licence, petrol and alcohol taxes.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, author of the package, told reporters today he had expected an unenthusiastic reaction to his anti-inflationary measures.

"There are the ritual reactions and the official reactions, but what we must see is the reaction of the French people," said Mr. Barre, appointed only four weeks ago as premier with the specific task of checking inflation and the currency slide.

The CGT dismissed the anti-inflation scheme as "a declaration of war on the workers." The CFDT, though less blunt, said the plan left accumulated wealth untouched. It pledged to pursue militant action for maintaining workers' purchasing power.

Both large union groups are closely connected with the Socialist-Communist political alliance which sees strong chances of heating the government in the 1978 general elections.

They were joined in their national strike call by the FEN teachers' union. Between them, the three unions cover most sections of French industry and society.

While smaller moderate unions saw some good points in the plan, the Patronat, France's management federation, complained about the statutory and recommended price limitations and charged that investment incentives were insufficient.

"Business must rapidly be given back its full freedom of management," the Patronat said.

The foreign exchange controls announced today cut the amount of money people can transfer abroad to buy property outside France, and reduced the time which importers of foreign goods are allotted between ordering foreign currency and paying for it.

The thrust of the measures will be to curb speculative pressure against the franc.

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HEADING FOR MEETING — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith waves to supporters in Salisbury as he walks from his office to the parliament building Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

Leading to majority rule

Transition government possible within 6 weeks in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 23 (R). — A new regime in Rhodesia within four to six weeks was envisaged tonight by U.S. officials flying with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the end of his African peace mission. The officials said such an interim government would oversee the transition of power from Rhodesia's 270,000 whites to its six million blacks.

Dr. Kissinger arrived in London from Nairobi to brief the British government on his efforts to defuse the crisis over white rule in Rhodesia and Namibia.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said in Salisbury, meanwhile, that members of parliament representing the ruling Rhodesian Front Party had agreed on its attitude to the Kissinger peace package "and accordingly it will be broadcasting to the nation tomorrow night. I am very satisfied with the decision."

Mr. Smith's cabinet was reported to have approved the plans yesterday and his 50-man parliamentary caucus reached agreement tonight after more than five hours of debate during which, according to informed sources, the endorsement of the peace package had been almost certain.

But speaking to reporters on board Dr. Kissinger's plane which stopped en route from Nairobi to refuel at the Mediterranean Greek base of Souda Bay, the U.S. officials warned that a prolonged delay in installing the transitional government could increase the power of radical blacks and make life impossible for Rhodesia's 270,000 whites.

Black African leaders have said that the installation of the transitional government is the point at which guerrilla warfare inside Rhodesia will stop.

U.S. officials indicated they had little doubt that Mr. Smith, in his speech tomorrow, would accept the U.S. and British terms calling for the unequivocal granting of political power to Rhodesia's six million blacks.

The transitional government would presumably be a bi-racial administration of moderate blacks and liberal whites.

A major unsolved problem is that Rhodesia's nationalist movement is still splintered, with the prospect that the more radical factions may refuse to accept a moderate black government that allows whites to remain and keep their property.

If Mr. Smith does announce his acceptance tomorrow, the officials continued, it would be in the interests of Rhodesia's white minority to have a moderate transitional government installed as quickly as possible.

Otherwise, they said the more militant factions of Rhodesia's nationalist movement would continue their fighting and perhaps gain the upper hand.

From Nairobi this morning, Dr. Kissinger flew to President Jimmy Carter's residence at Nakuru to brief the Kenyan leader of the terms of the proposed Rhodesia settlement.

Although Mr. Kenyatta, refused to comment on still-secret Rhodesia plan, U.S. officials said that he was enthusiastic about it.

The Kenyan leader led a chorus of spear-carrying Kenyan warriors and dancers in a series of shouts of "harambee" (pull together) in honour of Dr. Kissinger after the 45-minute briefing.

There appeared to be genuine concern in the Kissinger party that the transitional government might be delayed by legalistic wrangling over the terms of its existence. It is this that Dr. Kissinger will urge British Prime Minister James Callaghan to avoid.

It is Britain's task, as the legal controlling power for Rhodesia, to call the constitutional convention that would be the first stage in transforming Rhodesia into an independent state, ruled by its black majority.

The U.S. officials said there is no specific understanding, however, that Mr. Smith must resign.

Following his talks with Mr. Callaghan tonight, Dr. Kissinger was scheduled to spend the night in London and return to Washington tomorrow to report to President Ford.

Assistant Secretary of State William Schaefele is being sent to Mauritius, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, to report on the Rhodesia plan.

Mr. John Reinhardt, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, is reporting to the governments of Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

Black anger spills into Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23 (R). — Four hundred blacks were arrested today after crowds of placard-waving students streamed in waves through central Johannesburg, smashing shop windows and shouting "black power, black power."

Johannesburg General Hospital said six whites had been admitted with stab wounds after encountering the demonstrators.

Gen. David Kriel, head of police Riot Control, said his men had opened fire with pistols and shotguns at two stations in Soweto township to disperse blacks who were attempting to reach Johannesburg. He had no reports of injuries.

He denied that police had opened fire in central Johannesburg. Meanwhile, the Minister of Police and Justice, James Kruger, speaking at Pretoria University, said South Africa would fight violence with violence.

INSPECTING PEANUTS — American Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter Wednesday inspects a handful of shelled peanuts at the Carter family peanut warehouse in Plains, Georgia. (AP wirephoto).

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A ray of hope

As it has for the past year-and-a-half, the situation in Lebanon continues to defy the laws of common sense that one could expect to apply after the country has burned itself to the ground. The swearing-in of President Elias Sarkis yesterday had been trumpeted as a possible turning point for the battered little country, and this opportunity to turn things around is not yet lost. But it is sickening to see the warlords of Lebanon acting in the same manner that has brought their country to its ruinous state today. It is quite absurd, for example, for Mr. Kamal Junblatt to boycott the swearing-in ceremony of President Sarkis on the grounds that holding the ceremony in Chtoura is "unconstitutional." It is a little late, one thinks, for Mr. Junblatt or anyone else to invoke the criteria of constitutionality. Is it also unconstitutional to kill 40,000 Lebanese and Palestinian people in an insane war directed by senile old men? The dictates of constitutionality are not relevant in an atmosphere of chaos where anarchy is the law and the gun is the enforcer of the law.

It is similarly an act of pitiful moral squalor and self-delusion for Mr. Suleiman Franjeh -- he forfeited the title of president many months ago -- to shed the trappings of the presidency and make his exit with another of his intermittent attacks against the Palestinians.

If the assumption of power by President Sarkis is potentially a good omen for Lebanon, the departure of Mr. Franjeh can only clear the air and perhaps pave the way for President Sarkis to stop the fighting and build the new Lebanon he so passionately called for in his inaugural address yesterday.

But this turning point that has been so anxiously awaited has already been clouded by the leftist boycott of the Chtoura ceremony and the ferocious battles that have taken place throughout Lebanon this week. In fact, like every other "opportunity" for peace during the past 18 months, this one seems likely to fizzle out because nobody in Lebanon seems anxious to seize the opportunity and bring peace to the country.

President Sarkis alone can do little. To be sure, he is a positive element, while his predecessor was a negative one. But President Sarkis is operating in a theatre full of stubborn and short-sighted old men, who would be harmless but for the fact that they command well-armed and well-financed armies. In this setting, President Sarkis stands out as a fresh rose among a collection of wrinkled old thorns. While the rose is the symbol of all that is good and nice, the thorns are the means of destruction and death.

The fact emerges clearly now that while everybody has been looking forward to these regular "turning points" in the Lebanese war, it has never been clearly ascertained as to who will do the turning. The people who command the fighting forces in Lebanon have still not shown the desire to silence the guns. The concrete opportunities to demonstrate a will for peace -- such as the chance to cooperate with the Arab League's peace-keeping force -- have been routinely ignored. There is nothing new to indicate that the incumbency of President Sarkis by itself will do anything to change this situation. To the contrary, the bickering over the Chtoura site and the intensified battles throughout the country this week only emphasise the underlying divisiveness in Lebanon.

This is the context within which President Sarkis takes office. It is not a hopeful scene, but the injection into it of a positive element such as Mr. Sarkis, and the exit of Mr. Franjeh the elder, is a small ray of hope. It would be unrealistic to ask for anything more.

Royal family receives cables of good wishes

AMMAN (JNA). -- His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and members of the Royal family Thursday received a flow of cables of good wishes on the occasion of the Eid Al Fitr feast.

Among the well-wishers were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the armed forces Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the Director of the Intelligence Department, Maj.-Gen. Ahmad Obeldat, the Director of Civil Defence, Maj.-Gen. Kassem Al Nasser, the commander of the Saudi contingent stationed in Jordan, Maj.-Gen. Mohammad Ibn Abed, and the Public Security Director, Gen. Anwar Mohammad.

What's going on

The Friends of Archeology invite the public to a lecture on "The Roman Forts of Jordan" (by visiting archeologist Mr. Tom Parker) at the American Center of Oriental Research on Sunday, September 26 at 6:00 p.m.

"Bicentennial Grant Young Filmmakers"

presents a show introducing the following films: "Winter Count", "Apache Bill" and "Come to Here from There," 3:30 p.m., at the American Center, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Bakeries on duty during holiday

AMMAN (JNA). -- The following bakeries will be open during the Eid Al Fitr holiday:

First day of the Feast

Downtown Amman: Raghadan and the Royal Electric.
Jabal Hussein: Abu Zuhdi and the Electric Federation.
Jabal Amman: The French Loaf, Manshieh, Abu Nader and the Amaneh.
Jabal Luweibdeh: Ikhlass, and Lebanon.

Second day of the feast

Downtown Amman: Raghadan Orient, Salam, Naser and Hamra.
Jabal Hussein: The Golden Loaf, Al Arz, Al Agsa, and Basman.
Jabal Amman: The Jabal Amman, Barjees, Al Noush and Khirfan.
Jabal Luweibdeh: The Jerusalem Electric, and Al Amal.
All bakeries throughout Amman will re-open as usual on the 3rd day of the feast.

Hassan Ibrahim leaves for U.N. meetings in N.Y.

AMMAN (JNA). -- Jordan will all humanitarian and international legal practices.

Jordan's participation in the General Assembly debates, Mr. Ibrahim added, is part of its policy to bolster Jordan's relations with the international community of nations for the achievement of world peace.

Jordan shall stress most emphatically problems of concern to the Arab World, in particular the question of occupied Jerusalem and the Middle East conflict, he said. Mr. Ibrahim mentioned that he will hold parallel meetings with his Arab counterparts attending the U.N. meetings, and will discuss with them the adoption of unified stands during the debates on problems of common interest to all Arabs.

Mr. Ibrahim was seen off at the airport by the ministry's Secretary General, Mr. Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, and other ministry officials.

Jordan, Pakistan sign tourism accord

AMMAN (JNA). -- A tourism cooperation agreement between Jordan and Pakistan was signed Thursday morning at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

The agreement calls on both countries to encourage and facilitate the increase of tourism exchanges, and to organise such exchanges through various measures to be adopted by both countries. The signatories also decided to set up tourism and public transport institutions in both countries, besides exchanging the fruits of their experience in the field of tourism personnel training.

The agreement stipulates the formation of a joint committee to study appropriate measures to help achieve and implement the objectives of the agreement. The committee will meet once a year and will prepare its agenda at least one month before it is scheduled to meet.

The accord was signed for Jordan by the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Mr. Ghaleb Barakat, while his Pakistani counterpart, Mr. Shahzadah Abbasi, signed for his country. The Pakistani minister of tourism had arrived here Wednesday evening.

National Brief

● AMMAN. -- His Majesty King Hussein Thursday sent a cable of good wishes to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of his country's national day.

GRAND OPENING TODAY

of the most exclusive and sophisticated beauty parlour in Amman.

Milady

situated at the commercial centre of the Al Hussein Youth City.

● Paris trained hair stylists and beauty counsellors

● Latest hair fashions

● The most up to date equipment

● Luxurious, calm atmosphere

● Parking facilities.

LOST DOG

German shepherd, lost some days ago in Jabal Amman. Descriptions: Female, black coat with blond breast.

If found, please contact Tel. 22461.

Generous reward.



ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai's editorial Thursday said that following the rejection by Arab leaders and municipal councils in Galilee of Yisrael Koenig's report, and their decision to stage a tentative general strike on Sept. 28, the Israeli information media has begun a hectic attempt to "contain" the Arab decision by describing it as a purely "Israeli internal move" within the framework of the "state of Israel and pertaining to Israeli subjects."

The attempt, the paper adds, was meant to forestall any Arab reaction to the report in the outside world. Al Rai thinks Israeli information media would find it extremely difficult to report their attempt. The Galilee strike would automatically touch off a similar move in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, because the strike would be directed not against the Koenig report as such, but also against Israeli-Zionist practices that tend to show the Palestinian Arabs as an inferior caste, the paper states.

It suggests that Arab information media should be able to draw a true picture for the outside world of the Israeli racial policies in occupied Palestine which parallel the racial discrimination and apartheid policies practiced in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Pre-supposing that the new Lebanese President Elias Sarkis would be constitutionally sworn in at Chtoura (as actually did happen Thursday), Al Sha'b said that Lebanon will be facing a decisive turning-point, and those in control

should choose a new path at the beginning of the new era.

The paper says President Sarkis will bear his difficult task upon solid ground which qualifies him to succeed in laying down the groundwork necessary for the restoration of a cohesive fraternity among all Lebanese on one hand, and among the Lebanese and Palestinians on the other hand.

The burden of the remainder of the editorial stresses the fact that the people of Lebanon and those of the rest of the Arab World are now "fed up" with the destructive Lebanese war; it is the duty of the Arab countries, which have all avowed their support to President Sarkis, to give the new head of state all possible help in his very difficult, but not impossible, task.

Al Dustour thinks, according to recurring press reports, that a mini Arab summit is expected to be held in Saudi Arabia sometime before the full summit, due to open on Oct. 18.

The paper says the aim of the miniature summit is, apparently, to clarify the general Arab atmosphere such that the full summit might be able to devote itself to common Arab action, instead of wasting its precious time in reconciliation efforts among the antagonistic Arab parties.

In Al Dustour's view, the important thing is that Arab differences should be aired and solved before the full summit meets, whether a mini would be held first or be replaced by contacts among the competent authorities through different channels.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	570.0	576.0
French franc	67.7	68.0
German mark	133.3	133.3
Iraqi dinar	950.0	950.7
Syrian pound	51.3	51.7
Egyptian pound	490.0	490.0
Lebanese pound	102.6	103.6
U.A.E. dirham	53.2	54.0



Television

Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 3:
10.00 Quran	20.00 News in Arabic
10.15 Religious talk	20.30 Religious programme
10.30 Cartoons	20.30 Arabic series
10.45 Encyclopaedia Britannica	21.30 Reportage
11.00 Three stooges	
11.15 Arabic series	Channel 6:
11.45 Religious programme	19.30 News in Hebrew
12.00 Big valley	19.45 Varieties
13.00 Arabic series	20.30 Please Sir
17.00 Programme review	21.00 Zero one
17.05 Cartoons	21.10 Family at war
17.30 Arabic series	22.00 News in English
18.30 Arabic programme	22.15 The rookies
	(On both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9.00 Cairo (EA)	8.00 Cairo (EA)
10.00 Cairo	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	11.20 Damascus (Sy. A)
10.30 Kuwait	14.05 Aqaba (Sy. A)
10.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	16.10 Kuwait
12.00 Aqaba (Sy. A)	16.20 Jeddah, Medina, Treef (SAA)
14.45 Damascus (Sy. A)	16.40 Paris
18.00 Baghdad, Dhahran	16.45 Cairo
18.15 Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah	17.05 Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)
19.30 Dubai, Karachi	18.00 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
20.00 Kuwait	
20.30 Tehran	
22.55 Doha, Muscat	

Market Prices

Apples (double red): 120-160	Apples (golden): 80-110	Apples (starken): 80-120	Bell pepper: 90-120	Bananas: 170-200	Carrots: 60-80	Cauliflower: 120-160	Cabbages: 70-100	Cucumbers (small): 80-120	Cucumbers (large): 50-70	Raddish: 50-75	Eggplant (small): 30-50	Eggplant (large): 50-80	Figs: 60-100	Green beans: 70-100	Garlic (dry, large): 160-200	Grapes (green): 100-140	Grapes (black): 160-200	Hot pepper: 120-150	Lemon (green): 70-100	Lemon (yellow): 70-100	Marrow (small): 40-60	Marrow (regular): 60-80	Muskmelon: 90-120	Onions (dry, imp.): 90-110	Onions (green): 220-280	Okra (red): 110-150	Okra (green): 200-240	String beans: 100-160	Potatoes (local): 100-130	Parsley: 30	Pomegranates: 70-100	Pears (small): 120-150	Pears (large): 120-150	Peaches: 180-220	Tomatoes: 50-80	Wild cucumbers: 50-60
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Radio

(On 856 K-HZ)	7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies	7.30 News bulletin	7.40 Newsweek	8.00 Sign off	12.00 Pop session (part 1)	1.00 News summary	1.03 Pop session (part 2)	2.00 News bulletin	2.10 Radio magazine	2.30 Melody time	3.00 Concert hour	4.00 Old favourites	4.30 Easy listening	5.00 Science report	5.30 Pop session (part 2)	6.00 News summary	6.03 Listener's choice	6.30 Varieties	7.00 News bulletin	7.10 Music	0 Sign off
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Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Tayseer Sa'di (25952)
Dr. Saad Zaglou (38591)

Pharmacies:
Nassar (22791)
Ibn Sina (25403)
Isaaf (30210)

Taxis:
Khayyam (41541)
Hanna (44833)
Nada (63903)

Who is Elias Sarkis?

T. Sept. 23 (AFP). — Elias Sarkis, the 52-year-old banker who today as president of Lebanon, is one of the experienced of the new breed of Lebanese politicians.

He owes his political success not to his birth, nor to wealth, but to his capacity for work and a sense of duty which, as a younger man, drew him to the attention of former President Fuad Chehab.

Born in 1924 in Shabbanyeh, he had a Christian upbringing and after three years of legal training became a magistrate in the office auditing public spending.



Elias Sarkis: hope for future?

Philippine bishops attack Marcos' referendum "farce"

ILA, Sept. 23 (R). — A Roman Catholic bishops' Philippines today attacked the referendum on May 8 as a "vicious farce" and "a mockery of the people's dignity."

The hard-hitting statement came after a new Legislative Advisory Council appointed by President Ferdinand Marcos had approved questions to be submitted to all Filipinos aged 15 and above on Oct. 16.

They will be asked whether they want martial law to continue and to approve amendments to the 1973 constitution setting up an interim Legislative Council.

President Marcos, who has said he is taking gradual steps to restore parliamentary democracy, will retain the right to decide when to lift martial law.

important part in Lebanon's reconstruction after the six-month civil war in 1958 and became rapidly a driving force in the Chehab regime (1958-64) and that of Charles Helou (1964-70).

His reorganization of the country's banking system after the crash of the Intra Bank in 1966 was rewarded in 1967 when President Helou appointed him Governor of the Bank of Lebanon, a post he occupied until his election as president in May.

A candidate in the 1970 presidential election, Mr. Sarkis was beaten by a single vote by Suleiman Franjieh, the man who today handed over to him the trappings of office.

Mr. Sarkis was then defeated by the Christian conservative leaders who accused him of being too reformist and reproached him for his allegedly close links with the "military bureaucracy."

A bachelor with an intense dislike for ostentatiousness, Mr. Sarkis has no apparent pastimes, few friends and has the reputation of viewing traditional politicians with distrust.

Portuguese council plays down rumours of farmer evictions

LISBON, Sept. 23 (AFP). — Reports that the Portuguese government is preparing to use force to clear workers off farmlands illegally occupied during the revolution continued to circulate here today in spite of an assertion by the Council of the Revolution that the issue was grossly exaggerated.

In a communique last night, Capt. Sousa e Castro, spokesman for the 19-man, all-military council which acts as a watchdog over

the country's revolutionary course, admitted tension existed in the rural Alentejo area but said there was no cause for alarmist reports.

He did not however rule out the possibility of force being used to solve the issue.

The government yesterday announced that the 100 or so farms would start being handed back to their former owners from Monday.

The extreme-left newspaper, Paizinaun, reported today, however

U.S. House approves legislation designed to slam Arab boycott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (R). — The U.S. House of Representatives has overwhelmingly approved legislation that would bar American firms from complying with the Arab trade boycott against Israel and set stringent new standards for U.S. nuclear exports.

The vote last night was 318 to 63. Both provisions were strongly opposed by the Ford administration.

White House officials had warned that U.S. relations with Arab states could be badly damaged by the boycott legislation and that the nuclear export provisions could be counterproductive to the aim of reducing the danger of nuclear proliferation around the world.

The provisions were included in an Export Administration bill which overhauls the law dealing with the licensing of exports, particularly to communist countries.

Illinois Republican Congressman Robert Michel led the opposition to the boycott provision but received virtually no support from other members.

He expressed fears that thousands of Americans would be put out of their jobs and cited the Caterpillar Tractor company, located in his district, which he said had exports of \$100 million to Arab countries in 1975.

The bill states that no American person or business "shall take any action with intent to comply with or further or support any trade boycott fostered or imposed by any foreign country against any country which is friendly to the United States..."

It provides that threefold damages can be recovered in civil suits

brought against violators of this provision.

The legislation is much stronger than that included in the same bill passed earlier by the Senate. The administration is expected to make strenuous efforts to get the bills language watered down when a Senate-house committee reconciles the two bills.

This was the second pending bill containing boycott legislation. A huge tax measure now awaiting presidential signature would subject companies complying with the boycott to tax penalties.

Tass divulges that Comecon is in debt to western world

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AFP). — The Soviet Tass news agency Tuesday admitted that the East European economic community, Comecon, was in debt to the western world, but it said this did not justify a western credit freeze directed against Eastern Europe.

The agency's mention of the debt was believed to be the first Tass admission that it exists, but it gave no figures.

It said: "Adversaries of détente are trying to use the question of foreign trade indebtedness as a pretext for halting commerce with the east."

Britain and Italy, for example, owed thousands of millions of dollars to third countries but "nobody was thinking of stopping business with them," Tass noted. It hit out at some western business circles who wanted to deal only in cash with Eastern Europe. It recalled Comecon's desire for a long-term large-scale agreement with the European Economic Community.

Some sectors of Italian industry had shown particular interest in this idea, said the agency, citing the management of Fiat.

Referring specifically to the USSR, it said Soviet trade with western Europe had trebled in five years. This year, trade with Japan might total \$3,000 million and that with the United States could exceed \$2,600 million.

In Paris, sources familiar with east-west trade patterns, thought the Comecon debt with the west was about \$40,000 million, judging from data available in the west over the past few weeks.

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Wargame named "Teamwork '76"

NATO document sets out details of third world war

STEINKJER, NORWAY, Sept. 23 (R). — A classified NATO document shows that the alliance expects large-scale subversive activity by West European pro-Soviet politicians, trade unionists and journalists during the period of crisis which would precede an east-west war.

It demonstrates that NATO thinks pro-Soviet groups or agents in a time of tension will commit acts of sabotage against western military bases and strategic industries such as oil fields and oil storage depots.

The document, classified "NATO confidential", has been distributed to senior officers participating in a huge military manoeuvre underway in the North Atlantic, North Sea and in Norway.

Although the background paper, issued to give realism to the manoeuvres, sets out a hypothetical situation, military sources said, it is based on what NATO thinks is possible and even likely during the diplomatic/military run-up to a real war.

The wargame, codenamed "Teamwork '76", involves 80,000 men, 275 ships and 900 aircraft. In a spectacular demonstration of military strength, 7,500 American, British and Dutch marines swarmed ashore near here from a huge invasion fleet including three aircraft carriers.

The political background for the manoeuvre begins when the Soviet premier in a television broadcast calls for Norway and Denmark to join East European Baltic states in a Baltic economic community.

He calls on Norway and Denmark to leave NATO and says the two countries have been contributing to increased east-west tensions by permitting provocative NATO manoeuvres to take place on their soil.

He warns that the Soviet Union may have to take steps to preserve peace and stability in northern and central Europe.

As usual in NATO exercises the Soviet Union is identified as "orange" while NATO is "blue". There is no doubt that "orange" represents the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

Russia was in fact invited by Norway to send observers to this month's Teamwork '76 manoeuvres

under provisions of the European Security Conference declaration. But it declined.

This manoeuvre is staged every four years to activate NATO's Contingency Plan 203 to show Russia that the United States, Canada and Britain—NATO's main sources of reinforcement—are firmly committed to defending Norway and Denmark, two of the weakest allied nations.

According to the political scenario, the Soviet premier in a second television broadcast warns the United States and Canada to stay out of the growing dispute between east and west, saying it is a purely European matter.

During this period Soviet military activity increases gradually until war breaks out after torpedoes are fired at a multinational NATO naval force steaming north of the Shetland Islands.

As the period of tension builds up according to the scenario, pro-Soviet politicians in Western Europe call for the west to meet the Soviet demands and for Denmark and Norway to leave NATO.

Anti-NATO demonstrations are organised in West European capital cities while communist journalists produce propaganda to persuade the two countries to leave the alliance.

Departure from the alliance would deprive them of allied protection provided by a key article of the North Atlantic treaty. This says that an attack on any one NATO nation will be considered as an attack against the entire alliance.

The scenario says that during the period of increased tension, pro-Soviet trade unions start work slowdowns in western countries, especially at ports and in vital arms industries.

Western intelligence agencies discover espionage plots which result in the expulsion of several Warsaw Pact diplomats from NATO capitals.

Meanwhile mysterious fires and explosions, believed caused by saboteurs, at military establishments and industrial centres weaken the defensive capability of the west.

There is a fire at Gibraltar which seriously damages the military communications centre there, and

an explosion does great damage to a Norwegian oil rig in the North Sea.

Other fires rage through oil storage tanks in several towns, including Tromsø, in northern Norway.

During the crisis, according to the scenario, Russia demands that Denmark limit access to the Baltic Sea to ships of Baltic states.

Denmark rejects this and the Soviet Union retaliates by claiming the right of free passage through the Turkish straits and therefore says it no longer will give warning of transit.

Under the provisions of the 1936 Montreux Convention, the Soviet Union as a Black Sea country must give seven days notice to Turkey, administrator of the treaty and a NATO member country, each time a ship is to pass between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

As tension mounts between east and west, mobs attack the embassies of NATO capitals in Warsaw Pact countries. The police reportedly take no action to quell the demonstrations.

A prominent Warsaw Pact leader says two NATO naval forces which regularly patrol the North Atlantic and the English Channel are a threat to world peace.

Meanwhile, on the military side, the scenario envisages a gradual escalation until the attack on the NATO convoy north of the Shetlands.

The Russians send more Bear and Badger reconnaissance planes over the Norwegian sea and the North Atlantic while several intelligence-gathering ships take to sea.

Soviet troops due for rotation in Eastern Europe are kept in place while manoeuvres scheduled for months ahead are brought forward to provide a show of military might.

Large amphibious exercises are staged in the Kola Peninsula north of Norway, which shares a 120-mile border with the Soviet Union and on the East German island of Rugen in the Baltic near the West German border.

Warsaw Pact military aircraft and ships harass NATO merchant shipping in the Baltic and eventually order Danish fishing vessels to leave fishing grounds.

Several Soviet ships linger off the Hook of Holland and Gibraltar, resulting in reports that they have released suspicious devices. Allied mine-hunters are sent to investigate.

Border infringements are reported along the Soviet-Norwegian border and Soviet submarines in Cuba leave port and are reported off the east coast of the United States.

A Norwegian reconnaissance plane reports that a Soviet ship fires a surface-to-air missile at it but it misses.

Because of the disintegration of east-west relations, NATO calls for an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council and the North Atlantic Council, the alliance's top political body.

It gives notice that it may invoke Article Five of the North Atlantic treaty.

War breaks out the next day after the NATO convoy is attacked.

India tries hard to sell sterilisation

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (R). The Indian government will pay 5,000 rupees (about £310) to the surviving spouse or heir of anyone who dies after being sterilised, it was officially announced yesterday.

The government announced that special payments will also be made to cover the expenses of anyone suffering complications after a birth control operation.

About one million people were expected to be sterilised during India's national family planning fortnight, which began last Thursday, the government said earlier this month.

It has placed new emphasis on sterilisation in its family planning programme to slow down India's present population growth of about 13 million a year.

EEC Commission suggests 12-mile fishing limit for individual members

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (AFP). — The Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) has suggested that member countries restrict to 12 nautical miles the coastal waters in which their own people only can fish.

It has also proposed the continuation of what it called "historical rights" for foreigners to fish in these zones.

This means, for example, that Bretons and Belgians would carry on fishing close to the Scottish and Irish coasts. But, says the commission, in exchange, catch quotas should be increased in the 200-mile limit for Scottish and Irish boats.

These ideas signify that the commission has triggered off a "debate" that will in all probability be very lively in coming months.

This is the consequence of skating around the problem in 1972 when Britain's membership of the EEC was re-negotiated.

The next summit meeting in The Hague should be exciting in this respect.

The proposals by the commission come in response to a request by the governments of the nine nations for a new fishing policy that takes into account the setting

up of 200-mile Economic Zones, as they are called, by the United States, Canada, Norway and Iceland.

The nine nations have already reached agreement in principle that the EEC should have a 200-mile "community" limit. In this zone, fish resources will be supervised and managed on a joint basis.

But the trouble comes with the sharing out of the community zone's resources. The conflict of interests is sharpest in those parts where fishing amounts to virtually the only means of livelihood.

Present EEC rules say that, until 1982, member countries have exclusive fishing in zones of six to 12 miles, depending on the area. Historical rights for foreign boats are recognised.

Recently Britain indicated it sought to increase its zone to 30 or 50 miles and, like Ireland, to stop the historical rights scheme which mainly benefits the French and Belgians.

An informed source said today that, during some tough talking here last night, the commission sought to throw out the British claim. The divergences between Britain in the EEC.

The commission is minded to be suggesting an arrangement that is "more balanced" from community's standpoint, and whatever the outcome, it will be reviewed in 1982.

Main points are said to follow:

1- All EEC fishermen will be free to work in the 200-mile Economic Zone, with catches on a quota basis.

2- This community zone would not be applied in the 12 miles from the coast. These miles will be open to the countries in question and to those historic rights.

3- Quotas will be fixed annually for the zones between 12 and 200 miles. The quotas will take account of previous volumes, as well as reciprocal concessions negotiated with third countries. At the same time, the quotas would be reduced by a percentage with a view to replenishment of resources, but not modestly for countries like Scotland and Ireland which have historic rights to other fisheries.

If London had more black policemen would Notting Hill riots have erupted?

LONDON, (CSM). — London's Metropolitan Police Force has only 52 non-white policemen out of a total force of some 22,000 men.

That figure, disclosed by a police spokesman, helps to explain the dimensions of the problem faced by the police in dealing with riots like the rampage last month through the Notting Hill area of London in which 325 policemen and 131 civilians were injured.

The riot flared up on the last day of the annual three-day carnival of black West Indians. The Notting Hill area was the scene of serious riots in 1958, but in that case whites attacked blacks. This time it was a straight confrontation between the blacks and the police.

The problem in predominantly non-white areas is that a white policeman tends to be viewed both as white and as a symbol of government authority, as a target for the venting of frustrations over unemployment, poor housing and deprivation that many non-whites feel.

London's police commissioner, dynamic, reform-minded Sir Robert Mark, has made strenuous efforts to recruit non-white policemen, so far without much success. Young blacks in particular are said to regard policemen with a hostility almost as intense as that of Irish Republican Army supporters in the Roman Catholic ghettos of Belfast.

In earlier years, however, when West Indian immigration to Britain was not restricted, West Indians who had been policemen in their own countries (then colonies of Britain) tried to join the police force in Britain. They were not accepted.

The two major minority race groups in Greater London (Asian and West Indians) total 750 or about 10 per cent of the population. Somewhat less than half West Indian, the rest Asian Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis.

The confrontation in the Notting Hill area Aug. 30 involved West Indians. Among the looted on Portobello Road, in fact were owned by Asian Indians.

The two communities are distinct — the West Indians, being to have a higher unemployment and crime rate, the Asians being a much more tightly knit community.

Culturally, West Indians traditionally regarded themselves as British, and would have difficulty assimilating themselves into the white community. The latter would have them.

Asians, by contrast, have needed their own cultural identity, their own religion, whether Hindu or Muslim. Hardworking and abiding, many Asians own homes, but tend to remain isolated from the British community as a whole.

There are signs, however, that these past patterns are changing. The younger generation, both West Indian and Asian, becomes more assimilated. Many of the young are British-born.

They have been more mobile than their parents in demanding equality with their white neighbours.

Younger Asians have sought escape from some of the tensions of family and religion, young West Indians have been seeking a distinctive cultural identity separate from that of Britain.

New religions such as the Rastafarians, who have turned Emperor of Ethiopia Haile Selassie into a cult figure, have emerged.

These currents and counter-currents make for an increasingly complex interracial and intercommunal situation in Greater London.

The cosy homogeneity of British people before the inter-war West Indians and Asians in post World War II period is a race relations tension and complicated than in the United States, where despite its implications the concept of multi-racial equality is enshrined in its constitution.

Sir Robert Mark told a conference Aug. 31 that law order would be maintained every street and that there would be no "no-go" areas.

Replying to criticism of the large number of police in the area on the last day of the carnival, said more men had been sent, cope with an unprecedented number of muggings and robberies what he called organised gangs.

"We are not going to buy illusory peace by watching black people being robbed by black hoodlums, even involves an element of risk," said.

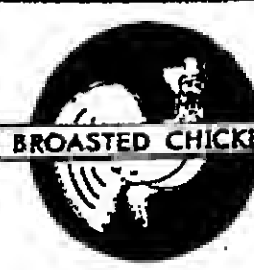


TWAIN CANDIDS — A remarkable group of photographs of famed American author and humorist Mark Twain in his late years have been made public by the Bancroft Library of the University of California in Berkeley. Some 300 nitrate negatives taken by Twain's secretary were obtained by the library from a private collector. Among them are these showing the writer at his home in Redding, Connecticut in 1908 with a cat on his back (left) and in a nightgown and Oxford robes (he had just received an honorary degree). Existence of the negatives was unknown to Twain scholars, although a few original prints from them still exist. Samuel L. Clemens, known to the world as Mark Twain (1835-1910), authored such books as "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn" and "Life on the Mississippi." The Mark Twain Papers are housed at the California Library.

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THE EAST: THE LAND OF CULTURAL HERITAGE THREATENED BY WESTERN COMMERCIALISM



Ion of art works is a thriving cottage industry in the Indonesian island of Bali. Young apprentices shown here carve figures in soft stone representing the Hindu epic, Ramayana.

India's No 1 singer makes sell-out tour of U.S.

NEW YORK (CSM). — The world's most prolific recording artist, credited with no less than 25,000 songs in 30 years, and reigning as the unrivalled popular singer of modern times — from the Middle East all the way through Indonesia and Thailand — recently showed the United States why she is so popular.

Lata Mangeshkar is diminutive in stature but has a voice called "as towering as the Himalayas," and her bicentennial tour of America proved it.

Enshrined by her countrymen in mystic qualities, Miss Mangeshkar performed before a packed house at Boston's Berklee Performance Centre as she did in Vancouver, Washington, New York and Houston, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit and Philadelphia.

Flocking to hear her have been South Asian of every variety — Arabs, Pakistanis, Indians, West Indians, Ceylonese and Indians from East Africa, to name a few — willing to pay as much as \$50 a ticket to listen to the poignant, ethereal voice of India's most illustrious playback singer, a legend in her own time.

Miss Mangeshkar has won Padma Bhushan, India's highest national award, and she's won her nation's equivalent of an Oscar so often she has had to declare herself ineligible. Better known in her native country than Mahatma Gandhi or Jawaharlal Nehru (founders of the Indian republic), she is certainly the most pervasive cultural symbol of modern India.

To those brought up on Bach and Beethoven, this musical world is strangely peaceful, delicate and inward-looking. After a while, patterns seem to emerge in the melodic flow and a kind of euphoria grips the audience.

Indian classical music has gained wide popularity in the West

via the musical persuasions of Ravi Shankar, partly because it relies on instrumental sound. The vocal recitals of Miss Mangeshkar, by contrast, may prove somewhat obscure. Its dependence on lyrics and poems derives from particular linguistic traditions relatively unknown outside the Middle East and South Asia.

Another obstacle for the fan from the media-saturated Western world was the show's rigorous lack of visual distraction. There is no dance, no interpretive acting — just the music.

Yet, this woman, dressed in a plain white cotton sari with no visible ornamentation, whom Nehru once accused of making him weep with her music, possesses a style that is persuasive and compelling beyond any cultural parameter.

She calls to mind her 16th-century musical ancestor, Meera Bai, a Rajput princess in India, who, by means of devotional music in the Sanskrit vernacular, was the first South Asian artist to "popularise" lyrical music, shattering the erudite monopoly of the religious and literary elite.

Singularly, though, Miss Mangeshkar performs largely for films and is the vocalist who replaces the voice of the leading lady whenever she breaks into song.

India is reported to be the world's leading commercial film producer, next to Japan, in terms of numbers and footage shot, though little of it is seen abroad. In a country of severe economic deprivation, the channelling of scarce fiscal resources to what may seem a frivolous pastime, appears wasteful.

On closer examination, however, the films, which are overwhelmingly composed of instrumental music, lyrics, poems and folk songs, fulfill a substantial cultural need.



Lata Mangeshkar.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978, The Chicago Tribune

Q1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠6 ♥KQ5 ○K62 ♦QJ7642
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Dbl.
Biddle?

A—Since partner could make a vulnerable takeout double at the two-level, it is obvious that one or both of the opponents are taking advantage of the vulnerability to muddy the waters. Your side surely must have a vulnerable game, and we would not blame you if you chose to jump to five clubs. However, it may be wiser to pass and see how partner extricates himself from the redoubt. If he bids hearts, he almost surely has a five-card suit and you can raise to game. If he bids anything else, you can then jump to five clubs.

Q2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A83 ♥10952 ○853 ♦764
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♦ Pass?

A—In this sequence you are allowed to pass with a worthless hand, but here you have an ace, so that option is not open to you. Since you have no distributional feature at all, we suggest you bid three no trump—you don't want to offer partner any encouragement.

Q3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK10963 ♥A ♦AKJ10 ♦K5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
2 ♦ Pass 2 NT 4 ♦?

A—Pass. In view of your original bid, this is forcing. For all you know, your side has no game and your best result could be obtained from a penalty double, should partner wish to exercise that option. You have described your hand with your first bid; now, you owe the courtesy of the road to your partner.

Q4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A10954 ♥63 ○K762 ♦J6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass Pass?

A—Double two spades. Even though partner's pass tends to show a minimum opening bid, you should not sell out too quickly. It looks as if the strength of the two sides is more or less equal, but you have the advantage of holding the master suit and should make an effort to contest for the part score.

Q5—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K98542 ♥84 ♦KJ852
The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♦ Pass?

A—Despite the lack of fit for partner's diamond suit, your hand has improved considerably because of partner's support. It is now worth a full opening bid, and an opening bid facing an opening bid is enough to contract for game. Bid four spades. Don't put the strain on partner with a pusillanimous invitation of three spades, or some other try that will only tip off the opponents to the best defense.

Q6—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK103 ♥7 ○AJ982 ♦A95
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♦ Pass?

A—Since partner could have as many as 10 points for his response, game is a live possibility, and you can best describe your hand with a reverse bid of two spades. True, partner is unlikely to have a four-card spade suit in view of his initial response, but you should continue to describe your hand naturally. Four spades could be your best spot if partner has reasonable three-card support.

Q7—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A63 ♥KQ6 ○J105 ♦K982
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♦ Pass Pass 2 ♦ Pass?

A—Two no trump. Don't hang partner for his reluctance to sell out to the opponents at the one-level. He could have as few as 8 points for his balancing action, and any more vigorous action by you could land your side in hot water. If he has solid values for his bid, it will be his duty to make a forward-going move.

Q8—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠8 ♥AKQ107 ○AJ10982
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♦ Pass 3 NT Pass?

A—The normal action is to complete the description of your hand by rebidding four hearts, but that bid is likely to end the auction. We suggest a rebid of four diamonds. If partner is able to raise to five diamonds, or cuebid the ace of spades, we would probably elect to risk venturing on to a small slam in diamonds.

(Double your winnings: double your skill with these tips on the right way to use DOUBLES for penalty and for takeout. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren-Doubles," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWSPAPERBOOKS.)

Tourism destroys Bali's art

BALI, Indonesia (AP). — Art as cottage industry in the Ubud area seems as well organized as an automobile factory.

Art experts say that products turned out to satisfy the tourist trade are as stereotyped and repetitive as models from a production line.

Such criticism matters little to painters, carvers and other craftsmen, most of whom seem to be without pretensions of artistic originality. They are candid about making what sells best.

Groups of artists tend to work together and share popular subjects, styles and colour schemes. Scenes of rice harvesting, dances, temple ceremonies, festivals and cock fights are repeated endlessly. Episodes from the Ramayana, the Hindu epic poem, provide dozens of themes.

"Artistic property cannot exist in the communal Balinese culture; if an artist loves or copies something that is an interesting novelty, soon all the others are reproducing the new find," said Miguel Covarrubias in his book, "The Island of Bali."

The Balinese have been painting for centuries. They adopted new techniques, including oil paints, from itinerant European artists who started arriving in the 1920s. Now, in the name of modern merchandising, travellers checks and credit cards are accepted at "art shops" around Ubud where more than 1,000 craftsmen live.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

THE ROOKIES
JOURNEY TO OBLIVION

A young man tries to kill his wife as she is the only witness to a murder he committed.

BIG VALLEY
A STRANGER EVERYWHERE

Nick jokingly spreads rumour that young girl living in the neighbourhood is member of a looting gang and gets her in trouble with the outlaws themselves.

A FAMILY AT WAR
THE OLD ORDER CHANGES

Situations and values change in post-war Britain. The Ashtons face family troubles and Sefton Briggs discovers that he is threatened with bankruptcy.

CINEMA RAINBOW

On the occasion of the Feast of the Four Musketeers starring Oliver Reed, Raquel Welch, Michael York in colour
3.30 — 7 — 9.30

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



GERMANY
Schoenfeld
"Now tell your father you're sorry you let the hand-broke off."

OUT AND ABOUT

La Terrasse

Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.



Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'welbdeh, Amman. — Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & a La Carte. Open 12-3 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned.

Kindly book your table.

ROUZOZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizza & Hamburger.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

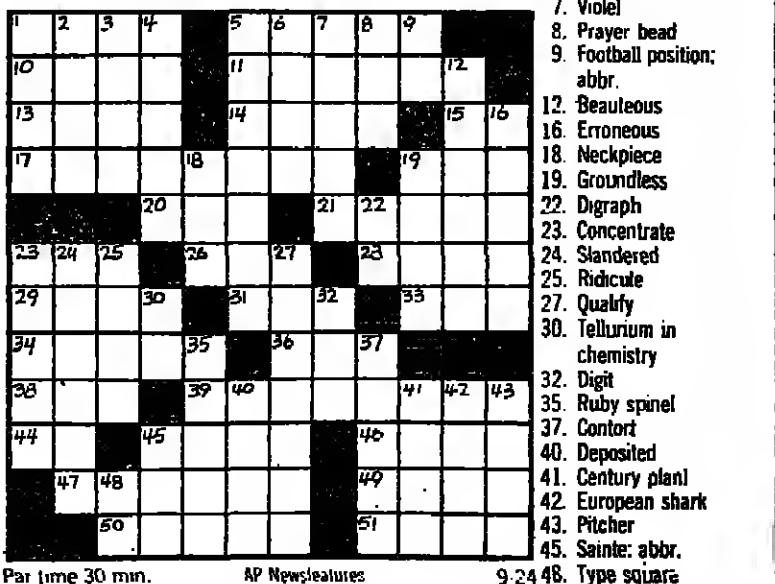
THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- Old sailor
 - Horror
 - Exchange premium
 - Journey
 - Route
 - About
 - Pocketbooks
 - March elder
 - At a distance
 - Sing in Swiss style
 - Tire

- DOWN
- Goddess of recklessness
 - House wings
 - Death notice
 - Emmet
 - Medicinal cigarette
 - Deck out
 - Manipulate
 - Eschance
 - Compass point
 - Lath
 - Below nautical
 - Particular
 - Lasso
 - Intervening law
 - Look askance



Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 9-24-78. Type square

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WARBL

CUIE

NETOED

FESTOF

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers Tuesday

Yesterday's Jumble: GUILT BOOTH UNWINE AGENCY
Answer: One doesn't enjoy them in the daytime — NIGHTS OUT

Thai premier resigns

BANGKOK, Sept. 23 (R). — Thai Prime Minister Seni Pramot resigned today only hours after the man who helped cause his apparent downfall appeared on the streets of Bangkok in the saffron robes of a Buddhist monk begging for alms.

The holy man with a begging bowl was formed military strongman Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, toppled three years ago after student rioting but back in Thailand since Sunday avowedly to be a monk and promising to keep out of politics.

The prime minister's opponents, as well as members of the government party in parliament, accused Mr. Seni of acting indecisively in dealing with Field Marshal Thanom's return.

They demanded that the soldier-monk be expelled from Thailand to avert the risk of demonstrations and other trouble.

Mr. Seni's surprise announcement, apparently made on the spur of the moment, has pitched Thailand into fresh political uncertainty only five months after general elections brought him to office.

Mr. Seni, 71, and the four-party conservative coalition government will assume caretaker status until King Bhumibol Adulyadej appoints a new prime minister.

The coalition led by Mr. Seni's Democrat Party commands 206 of the national assembly's 279 seats and is expected to try to find a new premier, a task that could take several weeks.

The Democrats are dogged by internal faction fighting and there is no obvious alternative choice within the party.

Political sources said party leaders might try to persuade him to withdraw his resignation and stay in office but there seemed little chance of success.

Mr. Seni said he was resigning because he felt confidence in his government was lacking. He rejected demands that Marshal Thanom be expelled, arguing that it would violate constitutional provisions which allow Thais to live in the country provided they have not broken the law.

He announced his resignation even as Democrats in the assembly were accusing his government of indecisiveness in handling the matter.

"The premier could not stand it any longer so he decided to quit," an aide said.

The government announced on Tuesday that it would negotiate with the field marshal. But it indicated he would be allowed to stay in Thailand to "accomplish his task" — apparently meaning until the death of his ailing 91-year-old father, whom he came back to see.

Israelis prefer Eban to Allon but Rabin has clear field

TEL AVIV, Sept. 23 (R). — Public opinion poll figures published here today indicated that Foreign Minister Yigol Allon is the least popular of Israel's three top leaders.

The poll was carried out by the Public Opinion Research Institute for the influential Haaretz newspaper.

Asked who they would like as foreign minister, 25.7 per cent of those questioned favoured Mr. Abba Eban who formerly held the post, while only 24.3 per cent supported Mr. Allon.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin received 34.7 per cent of the popularity poll for his post. His nearest rival in the poll was the cranky ultra Zionist opposition leader, Mr. Menachem Begin, with 14.4 per cent.

Defence minister Shimon Peres got 43.3 per cent support against 16.9 per cent for revisionist Mo'et Genuzi, Ariel Sharon, also a leading rightwing opposition figure.

Soyuz-22 crew return to earth safely at end of first Communist joint space venture

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (R). — Two Soviet cosmonauts returned safely to earth today after orbiting the planet for eight days in the first mission to involve another communist country in Russian's manned space programme.

Mission commander Col. Valery Bykovsky, 42, and flight engineer Vladimir Aksyonov, 41, soft-landed early this morning in the desert module of their Soyuz-22 spaceship, 150 kms north-west of Tselinograd in the Soviet central Asian plains.

The Soviet news agency Tass said the two were in good health and had fully accomplished their mission, whose central task was to photograph Soviet and East German territory.

The evening newspaper Izvestia said they took 2,400 shots with a camera specially designed for the mission by Soviet and East German experts and manufactured by the Carl Zeiss works at Jena, East Germany.

The camera, installed in a housing at the nose end of the Soyuz craft, was the first piece of foreign equipment to be used by Soviet cosmonauts.

The Soyuz-22 mission was the first fruit of a new space cooperation accord signed here in July by the nine members of the communist trading bloc Comecon, who since 1969 have been launching "intercosmos" scientific research satellites.

Despite the modest contribution so far of Russia's partners, Soyuz-22 is evidently the forerunner of more ambitious projects involving non-Soviet cosmonauts after 1978, under an agreement reached here only last week.

The East German camera used by Bykovsky and Aksyonov, known as the MKF-6, is capable of taking photographs simultaneously in six different bands of the spectrum — hence the code-name "rainbow" for the experiment.

Superimposing the photographs in various combinations reveals details of the earth's surface — about trees and crops, for instance — which are invisible to the naked eye.

The method is claimed to yield data valuable for branches of the economy including agriculture, fisheries, forestry and geology. Izvestia said over 100 Soviet organisations had ordered photographs of various parts of the country.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slight off the bottom Thursday after early falls on the lower rate of sterling and 43 mln stg rights issue from General Accident, dealers said.

Government stocks were little changed from overnight levels after recovering falls of 1/8, in front of the new 'tap' issue Friday.

Leading industrial shares came off the bottom after the initial markdown, but at 15:00 the F.T. index was still 4.1 lower at 347.7.

Oils were mixed and banks lost 2p to 5p. Insurances also fell by several pence after the rights issue news.

Mining shares were easier after mixed as gold bullion fell while Australians continued higher.

General Accident fell 5p after the news of its rights issue, and falls of up to 9p were seen in other insurances, dealers said.

Among companies reporting results today, Vickers reversed an earlier 6p gain after its interim figures, while Rowntree MacKintosh rose 6p on its results but later slipped back for a net 2p gain. Delta Metal lost 2p and C.T. Bowring edged a penny higher.

Tate and Lyle was 4p higher after 6p on news its bid for Manbre and Garton fell 2p.



CHAMP VS CHAMP — Heavyweight Boxing Champion Muhammad Ali feigns a punch at former heavyweight boxing champ Joe Louis during a break in Ali's training at Kiamesba Lake, N.Y. this week. Ali meets Ken Norton in a title fight Sept. 28 at Yankee Stadium in New York. (AP wirephoto).

Liberal Spanish general sworn in as 1st deputy premier

MADRID, Sept. 23 (R). — A liberal Spanish general replaced a conservative as first deputy premier today, raising speculation about possible cabinet rifts and the eventual resignation of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

Lt-Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, 64-year-old former Chief of the General Staff, was sworn in as Spain prepared for general elections next year against a background of labour unrest and demands for home rule in the Basque country and Catalonia.

He took over as first deputy premier responsible for defence and minister without portfolio from Lt-Gen. Fernando Santiago y Day de Mendivil who had resigned "at his own request" according to a decree signed by King Juan Carlos.

Opposition politicians welcomed the change as reinforcing the government's liberal line.

Rightwing political leader Gonzalo Fernandez de La Mora told reporters Gen. Santiago had resigned because of serious differences with other cabinet ministers over the dismantling of the state-run labour unions created by the late Gen. Franco.

The government had been taking steps towards legalising underground labour unions, including the communist-led workers' commissions.

Gen. Santiago was known to oppose lifting a 37-year-old ban on the Communist party or any of its front groups — a condition posed by the opposition for taking part in the elections.

"It is the most important political resignation, on a government level, since 1936," Senor Fernandez de la Mora said.

Commenting on the appointment

Sarkis sworn in as president

[Continued from page 1] The no-man's-land along the capital's battle lines.

As Mr. Sarkis took his oath of office, Syrian police kept most foreign reporters several hundred metres from the hotel.

Only Syrian journalists, along with Lebanese reporters from the rightist side and a few foreign correspondents who had accompanied them to Chouara, were able to watch the ceremony.

There was little respite today in the fighting that has ravaged the country for 18 months.

As President Sarkis was delivering his inaugural speech over both leftwing and rightwing radios, clashes continued along the demarcation line that runs through Beirut.

Before being sworn in President Sarkis, who is seen by analysts as perhaps the last hope of saving this country from being permanently torn apart, met with outgoing President Franjeh for the traditional handing-over of the trappings of office.

President Sarkis warned the nation in his speech that it must abandon opposition to progress.

"Immobilism means death," he said in an appeal to all the opposing forces.

He appealed for unity and said he hoped to see Lebanon "starting afresh, being reborn."

The country would no longer be huilt on sectarianism, he said.

In Amman, King Hussein sent a cable to President Sarkis congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency, and expressed the continued willingness of the Jordanian people to extend any help that would enable the Lebanese people to pull out of their crisis, the official Jordan News Agency reported.

In Washington the United States said today the installation of the new president in Lebanon presented an opportunity for peace and reconstruction which must not be lost.

The State Department said the U.S. "will be prepared to support or undertake any diplomatic initiative requested by the parties involved in the civil war."

U.N. General Assembly approves record agenda

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 23 (R). — A 123-item agenda, a record, was approved by the steering committee today for consideration by the U.N. General Assembly.

Objections were offered to the inscription of only a few items, and only one issue was pressed to a vote.

This was the request by African members for assembly consideration of France's continued rule of Mayotte after the other islands of the Comoros group received independence and are represented in the U.N.

Only France voted in opposition to inscription. Four other members of the committee abstained in the show of hands.

While most of the agenda items are hardy annuals, including apartheid, Namibia, Rhodesia, Cyprus, disarmament, and numerous disarmament matters, a new subject was raised in addition to the Mayotte question. This was Bangladesh's dispute with India over India's diversion of the waters of the Ganges.

This year, for the first time, one of the most explosive questions of recent years, Korea, was excluded from the agenda, at the request of both sides in the dispute.

In the discussion about Mayotte, the French delegate, M. Jacques Lecompte, said the island was an integral part of France through the expressed will of its population and the assembly had no business interfering in a state's domestic affairs.

Tanzanian ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim replied that France had reneged on its undertaking and had interfered in the internal affairs of the Comoros by arranging a referendum in Mayotte. This was an unconstitutional attempt to justify "French illegal occupation," he said.

Alongside among the colonial powers, France has hitherto escaped the strictures in the U.N. which were often made against Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United States. Observers said there were indications that this situation would change this year, with a sharp debate on Mayotte in prospect.

Although he opposed assembly debate, Mr. Lecompte said this did not mean France objected to a dialogue on the question.

Turkish ambassador Ilter Turkmen criticised the move by Cyprus to include the Cyprus question in the agenda, but he did not press

Is Mars a huge ice-lollipop

PASADENA, California, Sept. 23 (R). — Mars is like a giant ice-lollipop packed with vast quantities of frozen water — and it might even possess more water than earth, U.S. scientists said last night.

Viking project scientists here said the Martian north polar cap had been found to contain huge amounts of water ice. And the rest of the red planet's rocky surface might be a thin blanket over an enormous ice sheet.

The announcement of the Viking spaceprobe's findings ended a long-standing dispute over whether Martian polar caps might be composed of frozen carbon dioxide instead of water ice. The experts made it clear at a press conference there was more water on Mars than they ever expected.

"Mars can perhaps be described as an iceberg floating in a sea of rock and the north pole is the tip," declared Dr. Barney Farmer, head of the Viking water vapour mapping team.

Dr. William McElroy, an atmospheric scientist, said it was possible

there was more water in wide crater, Korolev, in the polar region, "was full of ice." "If I had to go somewhere, I'd go to Korolev."

"There was a time when we thought there was no water on Mars," Viking project scientist Gerald Soffen told reporters. "Now we find there are massive amounts of water frozen in the north polar cap."

The discovery was made when the orbiting vehicle which carried the Viking landing craft to Mars made low, temperature-reading passes over the north pole.

The temperature at the pole was found to be minus 73 degrees Centigrade. Frozen carbon dioxide or "dry ice" would have evaporated at well below that temperature.

Dr. Farmer said he believed the ice in the north polar cap could be hundreds of metres thick.

He added it was possible that Mars was encased by a shell of ice which was covered by rock and soil between the polar caps. Dr. Hugh Kieffer, another Viking scientist, said the 100 km.

wide crater, Korolev, in the polar region, "was full of ice." "If I had to go somewhere, I'd go to Korolev."

The scientists said atmospheric readings had also established the existence of the heavy gas pton and xenon in the atmosphere.

Dr. Soffen hailed the findings as a great discovery and would enable scientists to reconstruct the atmospheric history of Mars.

Dr. McElroy said there was sign of running water anywhere on the Martian surface. This immediately evaporates in the net's thin atmosphere.

Dr. Kieffer said this left the puzzle of how flooding in Mars' past carved the huge dry river beds or led Martian canals seen in photographs.

"It is inescapable that there was a much denser atmosphere in the past," he said. "We need to find out when it occurred and how long it lasted."

Reliable sources say:

China suspends October 1 celebrations this year

HONG KONG, Sept. 23 (Agencies). — The Chinese government has decided to suspend all celebrations, on Oct. 1, for the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Peoples' Republic, it was learned from reliable sources here today.

This will be the first time that China would have not marked the country's most important date since the establishment of the peoples' republic on Oct. 1, 1949.

The reason for the suspension, the sources said, is that China is still in deep mourning following the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The order will not only apply at home but also abroad, affecting National Day celebrations at Chinese organisations in Hong Kong, Macau and all foreign countries.

In Peking, diplomats said they had been told by Chinese officials that they should not necessarily expect a banquet for the occasion of the 27th anniversary.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has now been dead for a fortnight and, officially, the 10-day mourning period for him ended last Saturday. But China is still in mourning.

and on buildings in the Tien An Men Square — but that is just about the only sign of a return to normal.

The flags over private buildings and blocks of flats are still flying at half-mast, almost everybody still wears a black armband and the special platform put up on the Tien An Men Square for the funeral ceremony is still there surrounded by wreaths from the country's top leaders.

The official party newspaper, the Peoples' Daily, was today still almost completely full with reports on the way meetings had been held in the province to mark the death of Mao.

The daily bulletins published by the official New China news agency still have the front-page line framed in black.

The mystery surrounding the death of Mao's body remains but senior diplomats in Peking are now leaning more towards the opinion that the body will be preserved for eternity rather than cremated.

One senior foreign diplomat today he was "90 per cent certain the body would be preserved."

The mystery over the man's body has overshadowed some extent the debate over post-Mao leadership. But Chinese leaders are believed to be meeting to discuss the succession problem and prepare the way for a scale meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.



Abdallah El Homoud, owner of Los Amigos congratulates His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and the Jordanian people on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr.

LOS AMIGOS
Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snacks
Hawraz Al Weibdeh, opp. French Cultural Center